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ABSTRACT

A follow-up job placement study of the 228 persons who either graduated or left Johnson County Community College (JCCC) with marketable skills in 1975-76 produced 191 interview respondents. Findings included the following: the average age of respondents was 28 and 34% were 30 years or older; 53% were male; 64% had enrolled to acquire job skills and 36% to prepare for job advancement; 82% were currently employed in jobs utilizing program skills; 95% rated the quality of instruction at JCCC as excellent or good; and 82% of those who had participated in approved work experiences as students rated these experiences as good or excellent. A comparison of annual follow-ups from 1972-73 to 1975-76 showed that students employed in study-related jobs was above 80% for all four years, that unemployment was slightly higher in 1976, that more students were attending school and not working in 1976, and that the number of students evaluating programs as excellent or good was higher in 1976 than in previous years. Comparisons between years are also presented for instructional program areas (Data Processing, Dental Hygiene, Drafting, Electrical-Electronics Technology, Fashion Merchandising, Hospitality Management, Law Enforcement, Marketing and Management, Nursing, Secretarial Careers, Emergency Medical Technology, and Hearing Impaired Program). The survey instrument is appended. (RT)

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INITIAL JOB PLACEMENT FOR JCCC CAREER STUDENTS

Classes of 1973-1976

August, 1977

JC 770 481

Office of Institutional Research
Johnson County Community College
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PREFACE

There were 20 career programs offered by JCCC during 1976-77. However, some of those programs such as biomedical equipment technology have not been in existence long enough for students to have graduated. Graduates and non-graduates with marketable skills in state approved career programs are telephoned each year approximately six months after graduation.

Such follow-ups of career students have been conducted for five years primarily for the purpose of securing information on students' employment status.

The last four-follow-ups have had several similar questions which permit some analysis of trends. This report summarizes the results of the initial placement follow-up for career students who left with marketable skills in 1975-76, together with comparisons from the three preceding follow-ups.

The students were contacted by either the appropriate career program coordinator or someone delegated by the coordinator. Mr. Darrell Matthews contacted all Hearing Impaired students.

Additional information concerning the follow-up can be obtained from Michael Quanty, who was responsible for the preparation of this report.

Elaine L. Tatham
Director of Institutional Research

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ABSTRACT

During the 1975-76 academic year, 228 students "successfully completed" career programs at JCCC (i.e., they either graduated or left the program with marketable skills). Members of the JCCC staff were able to contact 191 of these former students for initial placement interviews. Twenty-seven students from the Emergency Medical Technology program and eight from the Hearing Impaired program were also contacted.

Results indicated:

- The average age of students contacted was 28 (median=26).
- 34% were 30 years of age or older.
- 53% were males.
- 64% enrolled to acquire job entry skills and 36% to prepare for job advancement.
- 82% were employed in jobs utilizing program skills (49% in program area and 33% in related area).
- 95% rated the quality of instruction they received at JCCC as excellent or good.
- 82% of those who participated in approved work experiences rated those experiences as excellent or good.

Comparisons of current results with those from previous career student follow-ups revealed the following trends:

- The percentage of students employed in jobs utilizing program skills has remained over 80% for all four classes. However, the percentage of students who report they are working in jobs for which they trained has declined from 77% in 1973 to 49% in 1976 while the percentage working in areas related to their training has risen from 6% to 33%.
- The percentage of students unemployed was slightly higher in 1976 than in previous years.
- The percentage of students attending school and not working was also slightly higher in 1976 than in previous years.
- The percentage of students rating the quality of instruction they received as excellent was 60% in 1976 which was higher than in previous years.

I. INTRODUCTION

During the winter of 1977 staff members from JCCC career programs contacted their graduates and students who left with marketable skills during the 1975-1976 academic year. The primary purpose of this initial placement follow-up was to determine the employment status of career program students as of February 15, 1977 for completion of the KSDE VE-50 forms required of all certified career programs. In order to maintain current information on career programs, respondents were asked additional questions regarding their JCCC training and current employment and/or education. Several program coordinators also added questions of special interest to their staffs.

II. METHODOLOGY

Subjects

Subjects were 228 graduates or non-graduates with marketable skills who left the following ten career programs during the 1975-76 academic year: Data Processing, Dental Hygiene, Drafting, Electrical-Electronics Technology, Fashion Merchandising, Hospitality Management, Law Enforcement, Marketing and Management, Nursing and Secretarial Careers. Interviewers were able to contact 191 of these students. Twenty-eight students from the Emergency Medical Technology (EMT) Program and eight from the Hearing Impaired Program (HIP) were also included. All were contacted except one from EMT.

Procedure

Persons from the various career programs attempted to contact their former students by telephone. Hearing impaired students were contacted personally by

a member of the College Learning Center staff. If a person could not be contacted directly, the interviewer attempted to obtain as much information as possible from a close relative or work associate of the individual. A copy of the basic interview instrument is included in the Appendix.

Completed interview records were used by the Dean of Instruction's Office for completion of the VE-50 forms and then forwarded to the Office of Institutional Research for use in completing this report.

III. GENERAL FINDINGS

Demographic Characteristics (Table 1)

The average age of the students contacted in the 1975-76 follow-up was 28 (median=26). Over one-third (34%) were 30 or older and over half (55%) were 25 or older. Student characteristics varied considerably across programs. For example, all secretarial careers students were females under 22 years of age, whereas data processing students were predominantly males (86%) 25 years or older (92%). Although the overall percentages of males and females from career programs were approximately equal (53% males v. 47% females), all programs show rather strong sex biases. In every case one sex outnumbers the other by at least a two-to-one margin. Since most programs have open enrollment, the bias is most likely due to societal influences. Nevertheless, counselors and program personnel should be aware of these tendencies and be sure to avoid any unintentional sex stereotyping.

Most students (64%) entered their respective career programs to acquire job entry skills, but 36% enrolled for job advancement. Job entry was the primary reason for most students enrolling in dental hygiene, fashion merchandising, hospitality management, law enforcement, nursing and secretarial careers. Job advancement was cited by the majority of students in data processing and marketing and management. Job entry and job advancement were each mentioned by 50% of the students in electrical-electronics technology.

Quality of Instruction (Tables 2 and 3)

Students' ratings of the quality of instruction received in career programs were quite favorable in 1976 (See Table 2). Over 90% of the students rated the quality of instruction they received as either good or excellent. Sixty percent of the students rated their programs as excellent.

On the current follow-up students were also asked to rate the quality of programs' approved work experience. In most cases this phase of the program also received high ratings (See Table 3). Overall 45% of the students who participated rated the experience as excellent, 37% as good, 15% as adequate and 3% as poor. Nursing students, however, did show some concern; a majority (53%) rated the work experience as adequate or poor. (adequate - 40%, poor - 13%)

Employment Status (Table 4)

A majority of the 1975-76 students (82%) were employed in jobs utilizing program skills, 49% in their program area and 33% in an area related to their training. The remainder were working in an unrelated area (4%), attending school (8%), or unemployed (6%).

There was some variation in employment status between students in different programs. More than 50% of the students in dental hygiene, fashion merchandising, hospitality management, marketing and management and nursing were employed in their program area. In data processing, drafting, electrical-electronics technology and secretarial careers, the majority of students were working in a related area using program skills. Students in law enforcement were more evenly divided between jobs in the program area and in related areas. Electrical-electronics technology, fashion merchandising, law enforcement and marketing and management had the highest percentage of students continuing their educations rather than working.

IV. PROGRAM RESULTS

Data Processing

There were 62 students who graduated or left the data processing program with marketable skills. Forty-nine were interviewed, four were working in the data processing field out of town, three were Marines stationed overseas, and six could not be located.

The average age of the students contacted was 31 (median=30); 86% of the sample was male; and 14% were on active duty with the armed services. Sixteen percent of the students enrolled to obtain job entry skills and 84% wanted to obtain job advancement skills.

All students rated the quality of instruction as good (31%) or excellent (69%). Twenty-one students (43%) rated the work-study experience. Of these 21, 47% rated it as excellent, 43% as good and 10% as adequate.

All the students were employed when contacted. A majority (96%) were employed full-time and in a job related to the training received at JCCC (90%). Most of the students who were working in areas related to their training, however, had been employed in that capacity prior to enrolling at JCCC. Nevertheless, all those who had not been employed in their job prior to enrolling at JCCC felt that their data processing coursework helped them obtain their jobs. Of the five students employed in areas unrelated to data processing, two (40%) intended to work in the field eventually. The average salary reported by those employed full-time was $14,322 per year (median=$14,000).

Some students (22%) were also attending school--mostly part-time. Of those attending, 55% were enrolled in a vocational or technical program related to data processing.

Dental Hygiene

All but one of the 19 dental hygiene graduates from 1976 were contacted. All the graduates were females; their average age was 24 (median=22). All but one (94%) indicated that they had enrolled in the program to acquire job entry skills rather than to prepare for job advancement.

Graduates rated the instruction received in the program as good (17%) or excellent (83%). The work experience was rated as excellent by 50% of the respondents, good by 44% and adequate by 6%.

All 18 interviewed graduates had been employed since their graduation. At the time of the interview, though, three (17%) were unemployed and seeking employment. The other 15 (83%) were employed in jobs utilizing program skills. Three students (17%) were working part-time, but had not attempted to secure a full-time position. Five (28%) graduates said they received their job through either the coordinator of the program or an instructor. Another student (6%) received help from a previous graduate. None of the respondents had been employed in the position prior to enrolling in the program and all felt that their coursework helped them obtain their jobs and provided adequate preparation. The average salary reported by those employed full-time was $10,045 per year. (median=$9,960).

Three students were enrolled part-time in school, but none were in a vocational program. Half the graduates had hours beyond the associate level, and 22% had bachelor's degrees before entering the program.

Drafting

Nine former drafting students were contacted. Their average age was 24 (median=23). Seven (78%) were males and two (22%) females. None of the students were on active duty with the armed services although one was in the

reserves. All had enrolled to acquire job entry skills.

Instruction in the drafting program was rated as excellent by 14% of the respondents, good by 72% and adequate by 14%. Four students rated the work experience; one (25%) felt it was excellent, and three (75%) good.

At the time of follow-up seven (78%) students were using program skills on their jobs, one (11%) was attending school full-time in an area related to drafting, and one (11%) was unemployed. None of the working students had been employed in their jobs prior to enrolling in the drafting program, and all respondents felt that their JCCC coursework helped them obtain their job and provided adequate preparation. The seven employed students indicated that they received their job through someone at JCCC; four through an instructor, one through the Career Planning and Placement Center, and two through JCCC students. The average salary reported by those working full-time was $8,006 per year (median=$7,560).

Two (22%) of the students had bachelor's degrees prior to enrolling.

Electrical-Electronics Technology

In 1976, 16 students left the electronics program with marketable skills. Twelve (75%) of these 16 students were interviewed.

The average age of the students contacted was 25 (median= 26); 75% were male. One student (8%) was in the armed services. Half the students enrolled primarily to obtain job entry skills, and half to prepare for job advancement. The program was rated as excellent by all twelve students.

At the time of the interview, eight (67%) students were employed full-time in jobs using program skills, three (25%) were enrolled full-time in an electronics program at a four-year college, and one (8%) was unemployed. The unemployed

student had previously been employed full-time.

Only one of the employed students had been in the position prior to enrolling in the program. The others felt that their coursework had helped them obtain their job. All those who responded felt that their JCCC training provided adequate training for the job they were doing. The average salary reported was $9,714 per year (median=$9,157).

Two students were also attending school part-time while working. One student had a bachelor's degree before enrolling in the program.

Fashion Merchandising

Twenty-two students either graduated from or left the Fashion Merchandising program with marketable skills. Seventeen (77%) could be contacted. All the students were female and most (76%) were 21 years of age or younger. They all had enrolled primarily to acquire job entry skills.

The quality of instruction in the program was rated good by 20% of the former students and excellent by the other 80%. The work-study experience was rated good by 13% and excellent by 87%.

At the time of the follow-up, ten (59%) students were working in a position for which they had trained, one (6%) in a related area, and two (12%) in unrelated areas. Three (17%) were attending a four-year college in a program related to Fashion Merchandising, and one was unemployed. Of the 13 working, nine (69%) were employed full-time. Of the eleven students working in areas related to their training, ten had not been employed in their positions prior to enrolling at JCCC. Nine (90%) of those 10 felt that their coursework had helped them obtain their jobs, and all felt that it provided adequate preparation. Neither of the two students working in areas unrelated to their training planned to eventually work in Fashion Merchandising. The average

salary of those employed full-time in fashion merchandising was $6,534 per year (median=$6,400).

None of the students held degrees beyond the associate level.

Hospitality Management

Twelve students from the Hospitality Management program either graduated or left with marketable skills in 1976. All 12 were contacted. Eight (67%) were males and four (33%) were females. Their average age was 24 years (median=21). More students enrolled to acquire job entry skills (64%) than to prepare for job advancement (36%).

All students rated the quality of instruction in the program as good (17%) or excellent (83%). The approved work experience was rated as adequate by 17%, good by 33%, and excellent by 50% of the students.

Three (25%) students were enrolled full-time in college in a program related to Hospitality Management. The other nine (75%) were employed in jobs for which they had trained. They all felt that JCCC coursework had helped them either obtain their jobs or advance in their jobs, and that their training had adequately prepared them. Three students indicated that the program coordinator had helped them obtain their positions. The average salary of the eight students who were employed full-time was $9,738 per year (median=$9,504). One job included a bonus and another included a room.

Four students were also continuing their education while working.

Law Enforcement

Twenty-one students from the Law Enforcement program were identified for follow-up because they had graduated or left the program with marketable skills. Seventeen (81%) of these 21 were contacted. Their average age was 28 (median=26) and 15 (88%) were males. Most students (69%) had enrolled in the program to acquire job entry skills rather than to prepare for job advancement (31%).

The program was rated good (43%) or excellent (57%) by everyone who responded. At the time of the interview one (6%) student was not neither employed. nor seeking employment, three (18%) were enrolled full-time in administration of justice programs at four-year colleges, and the other 13 (76%) were employed full-time in police work.

Of those employed, 58% had not been previously employed in their jobs and felt that their JCCC coursework had helped them obtain their jobs. Eighty percent of those who had held their jobs before enrolling felt that their coursework aided them in job advancement and 91% of those employed felt that the program could adequately prepare a person for their job. The average salary reported was $10,668 per year (median=$11,450).

None of the respondents had degrees beyond the Associate level. Seven (41%) students were continuing their education, four were part-time students while employed full-time.

Marketing and Management

Twenty-one students graduated from the marketing and management program or left with marketable skills. Seventeen (81%) were contacted. Their average age was 26 (median=22); 41% were 29 or older while the other 59% were 23 or younger. Two (12% of the students were females and 15 (88%) males. They were almost evenly divided between those who enrolled to acquire job entry skill .47%) and those who were preparing for job advancement (53%).

The instruction received in the program was rated as good (29%) or excellent (71%) by all students as was the approved work experience (24% and 76% respectively). At the time of the follow-up eleven (65%) of the students were employed full-time and one (6%) part-time in jobs utilizing program skills. Two (11%) were attending school full-time and three (18%) were unemployed although they had been employed since leaving the program. The students who

had been employed prior to enrolling at JCCC felt that their coursework helped them with job advancement and those taking new positions felt that their coursework helped them obtain their jobs. Five (71%) of the seven students who responded felt JCCC could adequately prepare a person for their jobs. The average salary reported by those employed full-time was $13,268 per year (median=$13,500).

One student had a bachelor's degree before entering the program.

Nursing

Thirty-seven students graduated from the nursing program in 1976. Thirty-one (86%) were contacted. Two (6%) were males and 29 (94%) were females. The mean age of these students was 30 (median=26). All had enrolled to acquire job entry skills.

The program was rated excellent by 23% of the graduates, good by 54% and adequate by 23%. The approved work experience received ratings of excellent from 17%, good from 30%, adequate from 40% and poor from 13%.

All but two of the graduates who were contacted were working as nurses (94%). The other two were unemployed (although only one was actually seeking employment). Of those employed 79% were working full-time. None of the students working part-time had sought full-time employment. The average salary of those graduates employed full-time was $10,516 per year (median=$10,296).

Four (13%) students had bachelor's degrees and one (3%) had been enrolled in a baccalaureate nursing program before entering the JCCC program.

Secretarial Careers

The nine students who left the Secretarial Careers program in 1976 were contacted. All were females and were 20 to 21 years of age. Seven (78%) of the nine said they enrolled to acquire job entry skills rather than to prepare for job advancement.

The program was rated as excellent by three (33%) students, good by five (56%) and adequate by one (11%). Of the eight students who participated in the approved work experience, seven (88%) rated it as good and one (12%) as adequate.

Eight (89%) of the students were employed full-time in jobs utilizing their secretarial skills. The other (11%) had returned to school to prepare for a different career. None of the eight working students had been employed in their positions prior to enrolling at JCCC and all felt that their coursework had helped them obtain their jobs and provided adequate preparation. The mean salary reported was $6,806 per year (median=$6,720).

Emergency Medical Technology

Twenty-seven (96%) of the 28 students who completed the Emergency Medical Technology course were contacted. Nearly three-fourths (74%) of the students were male. Their average age was 32 (median=29).

Students came from a variety of fields: seven (26%) were volunteer rescue workers, seven (26%) were firefighters, five (19%) were medical technicians or nurses, one (4%) was a police officer, one (4%) drove a school bus, and six (21%) did not list their occupation or reason for taking the course.

The quality of instruction in the course was rated as excellent by 59% of the students, good by 33%, adequate by 4% and poor by 4%. The

practical experience portion was rated excellent by 44%, good by 36%, adequate by 16% and poor by 4%.

Hearing Impaired Program

Eight students left the hearing impaired program in 1976. Seven (88%) were females. Their average age was 27 (median=24).

Four (50%) of the students transferred to four-year colleges--two to Kansas University and two to Gallaudet College. The other four (50%) were employed full-time with three in occupations utilizing skills acquired at JCCC. Two of the employed students acquired jobs through the coordinator of the program. The average salary of employed students was $5,505 per year (median=$5,400).

All students rated the quality of instruction they received as good.

V. GENERAL COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS CAREER FOLLOW-UPS

Although the college has conducted initial placement follow-ups for the last five years, the first follow-up included only seven programs and asked for minimal information from students. Since that time new programs have been added and the survey has been expanded. The last four follow-ups, then, have included enough similar information that some comparisons can be made. Over the course of these four years 802 students successfully completed one of the following ten career programs: data processing, dental hygiene, drafting, electrical-electronics technology, fashion merchandising, hospitality management, law enforcement, marketing and management, nursing and secretarial careers. Interviewers contacted 726 of these individuals regarding their employment status. An additional 48 students from the emergency medical technician program and 18 from the hearing impaired program were also contacted but not included in the placement totals.

Quality of Instruction (Table 5)

For the last three years, former career students have been asked to rate the quality of instruction they received in their programs. Each year over 90% of the students have rated their respective programs as either excellent or good. For 1976, the percentage rating the program as excellent was higher than in previous years (60% for 1976, 48% for 1975 and 51% for 1974).

Employment Status (Table 6)

Although the overall percentage of former career students employed in jobs using program skills has remained over 80 percent (83% for class of 1972-73, 84% for class of 1973-74, 87% for class of 1974-75 and 82% for class of 1976-77), there has been a shift during the last four years. The percentage of students who report that they are working in jobs for which they trained has decreased each year from 77% in 1973 to 49% in 1976, while the percentage working in related areas has risen from 6% to 33%.

One reason for the change may be that increased placement counseling has allowed students to market their skills in a wider variety of areas. Some students who are enrolling in career programs for job advancement may be seeking a career change by supplementing previous education.

The percentage of students unemployed at the time of initial placement was five percent for the class of 1972-73, one percent for the classes of 1973-74 and 1974-75, and six percent for the class of 1975-76.

The percentage of students continuing their education and not working ranged from four to six percent for the previous three classes and was eight percent for the class of 1975-76.

VI. PROGRAM COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS CAREER FOLLOW-UPS

Data Processing (Tables 5 and 7)

The class of 1972-73 had seven data processing students eligible for follow-up whereas the class of 1975-76 had 62 such students. For the last four years, 110 of the 133 eligible students have been interviewed. Overall, 87% were employed in jobs using their program skills. However, the percentage working in the program area has declined from 83% to 27% while the percentage working in areas related to the program has increased from none to 63%. The percentage unemployed or attending school has been zero for the last two years.

The percentage rating the program excellent or good has been consistently over 90%. The percentage of students who rated the quality of instruction as excellent increased to 69% in 1976 from 50% the previous two years.

Dental Hygiene (Tables 5 and 8)

Dental hygiene graduated its first students in spring 1974. The first class had 23 graduates but that number dropped to 15 and 19 for the following classes. All but one of the 57 graduates have been interviewed. In the 1974 and 1975 follow-ups all students were either working in a job for which they had trained or attending school. The class of 1976 was the first in which graduates were working in related areas or unemployed. Although this does indicate the need for continued assessment of the job market, it should be noted that the three unemployed graduates had been employed for a short time after leaving the program.

The percentage rating the program as excellent or good has been consistently over 90%. The class of 1975 gave somewhat lower ratings than the other two classes (47% excellent v. 79% in 1974 and 83% in 1976).

Drafting (Tables 5 and 9)

For each of the last four years, nine drafting students have been eligible for follow-up. Thirty-three of the 36 have been interviewed. Overall, 82% were employed in jobs using their program skills. The percentage of students working in their program area, though, has declined from 83% to 22% and the percentage working in related areas has increased from zero to 56%.

The percentage rating the program as excellent or good has been consistently over 80%, but the percentage rating the program as excellent has dropped from 66% in 1974 to 14% for the last two years.

Electrical-Electronics Technology (Tables 5 and 10)

In the last four years 47 of the 61 eligible students from the electronics program have been interviewed. The number of students eligible has ranged between 12 in 1973 and 20 in 1974.

The percentage of students employed in jobs using program skills has dropped from 75% in 1973 and 1974 to 64% in 1975 and 67% in 1976. Likewise, the percentage working in their program area has decreased from 67% in 1973 to 8% in 1976 while the percentage working in related areas has increased from 8% to 59%. In each year but 1975, 25% of the students were attending school.

The quality of instruction has been rated consistently high and in 1976 was rated excellent by 100% of the respondents.

Fashion Merchandising (Tables 5 and 11)

Over the last four years 62 students from fashion merchandising have been eligible for follow-up. The number eligible has ranged from 11 in 1973 and

1975 to 22 in 1976. Only one of the 56 students who were actually interviewed was unemployed. Nevertheless, only 62% have been employed in jobs using program skills. In 1973 and 1975 the percentages were 80% and 82%, respectively, but 45% in 1974 and 65% in 1976. In those latter two years a high percentage of students (22% and 17% were attending school rather than working.

The percentage of students rating the program as excellent or good has been consistently 100% and the percentage rating the program as excellent has risen from 12% in 1974 to 80% in 1976.

Law Enforcement (Tables 5 and 12)

Over the last four years 139 of the 147 eligible students from the law enforcement program have been interviewed. The number of students eligible for follow-up has shown a sharp decline; 62 students were eligible in 1973 and 48 in 1974 compared to 16 in 1975 and 21 in 1976. One factor influencing the number of students eligible for follow-up was that many employed officers enrolled in the initial classes as part of an in-service program. That factor undoubtedly also increased the percentage of students employed using program skills.

In 1973 and 1974 over 80% of the students interviewed were employed in jobs using program skills. That percentage dropped to 44% in 1975 but rose again to 76% in 1976. The percentage of students working in areas related to their training rather than in the job fo which they trained was 2% or less until 1976 when it was 41%. A larger percentage of students in 1975 and 1976 were attending school than in 1973 and 1974 (12% and 18% v. 7% and 0%).

Over 90% of the students in every class have rated the quality of instruction as good or excellent. The percentage giving excellent ratings has risen from 10% in 1974 to 57% in 1976.

Marketing and Management (Tables 5 and 13)

Since 1973 a total of 68 students successfully completed the marketing and management program; 61 have been interviewed. The number of students eligible for follow-up has ranged from nine in 1973 to 26 in 1975.

Overall, 87% of the students interviewed were employed in jobs using program skills but the percentage for the class of 1976 dropped to 71%. The percentage working in their program area has declined from 72% in 1973 to 53% in 1976 while the percentage working in related areas has ranged from zero in 1974 to 48% in 1975. During the four years, three students were unemployed--all in 1976 yielding 18% unemployment for that class.

All respondents rated the quality of instruction in the program as excellent or good.

Nursing (Tables 5 and 14)

The nursing program has graduated 156 students since 1973. The classes have ranged in size from 33 in 1974 to 45 in 1973. Interviewers were able to contact 145 of the students.

Over 90% of those contacted were working as nurses. The number of students unemployed has ranged from none in 1974 and 1975 to five (12%) in 1973. Ratings of the quality of education received in the program have declined since 1973. The percentage rating the program as excellent has dropped from 66% to 23% while the percentage rating it as adequate has increased from 3% to 23%.

Secretarial Careers (Tables 5 and 15)

The number of students eligible for follow-up in the secretarial careers program has decreased from 39 in 1973 to 11 each in 1974 and 1975 and nine in 1976. Altogether 70 students were eligible for follow-up and 67 were actually interviewed.

More than 80% of the students contacted were employed in jobs using their program skills for every year but 1975 when only 60% were so employed. The percentage working in the job for which they trained has decreased from 68% in 1973 to 22% in 1976 while the percentage working in related areas has increased from 16% to 67%.

Since 1973 80% or more of the respondents each year rated the quality of instruction as good or excellent. The percentage giving excellent ratings has declined, though, from 78% in 1973 to 33% in 1976.

Emergency Medical Technology* (Table 5)

A total of 50 students has completed the Emergency Medical Technician program (22 in 1975 and 28 in 1976). Of the 50 former students, 49 were interviewed.

The percentage rating the program as excellent or good was 100% in 1975 and 92% in 1976. However, the percentage rating the program as excellent declined from 85% to 59%.

Hearing Impaired Program* (Table 5)

During the last three follow-ups, 18 hearing impaired students have been contacted. Ten (56%) were employed, seven (39%) were attending four-year colleges and one (5%) was staying at home with a retired spouse. All former students rated the program as excellent (6%) or good (94%).

*The emergency medical technology and hearing impaired programs are in-service programs.

TABLE 1

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CAREER STUDENTS
1975-1976

	Data Processing	Dental Hygiene	Drafting	Electrical-Electronics Technology	Fashion Merchandising	Hospitality Management	Law Enforcement	Marketing and Management	Nursing	Secretarial Careers	Emergency Medical Technicians	Hearing Impaired Program	Overall
Age:													
20 or Less	0%	11%	0%	17%	35%	25%	21%	18%	16%	75%	0%	0%	14%
21	0	22	13	9	41	34	14	29	10	25	4	0	13
22	2	28	25	8	6	8	0	6	10	0	11	12	9
23	0	6	25	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	0	38	4
24	6	6	12	8	0	0	0	0	6	0	4	25	5
25-29	37	16	12	50	0	8	29	6	10	0	33	0	21
30-39	45	11	13	8	0	25	29	35	26	0	22	12	24
40+	10	0	0	0	6	0	7	0	22	0	26	13	10
Mean Age	31	24	24	25	23	24	28	26	30	20	32	27	28
Median Age	30	22	23	26	21	21	26	22	26	20	29	24	26
Sex:													
Male	86%	0%	78%	75%	0%	67%	88%	88%	6%	0%	74%	12%	53%
Female	14	100	22	25	100	33	12	12	94	100	26	88	47
Reason for Enrolling:													
Job entry	16%	94%	100%	50%	100%	64%	69%	47%	100%	78%	-	-	64%
Job Advancement	84	6	0	50	0	36	31	53	0	22	-	-	36

Note.--Respondents were students who graduated from a career program during the 1975-76 year or left with marketable skills.

TABLE 2

STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF JCCC CAREER PROGRAMS'
QUALITY OF INSTRUCTION
1975-1976

Program	Rating			
	Excellent	Good	Adequate	Poor
Data Processing	69%	31%	0%	0%
Dental Hygiene	83	17	0	0
Drafting	14	72	14	0
Electrical-Electronic Tech.	100	0	0	0
Fashion Merchandising	80	20	0	0
Hospitality Management	83	17	0	0
Law Enforcement	57	43	0	0
Marketing and Management	71	29	0	0
Nursing	23	54	23	0
Secretarial Careers	33	56	11	0
Emergency Medical Tech.	59	33	4	4
Hearing Impaired Program	0	100	0	0
Overall	60	35	5	< 1

Note.--Percentages are based only on the number of students for whom responses were recorded. There were five non-respondents.

TABLE 3

RATINGS OF APPROVED WORK EXPERIENCES BY
JCCC CAREER STUDENTS WHO PARTICIPATED
1975-1976

Program	Rating			
	Excellent	Good	Adequate	Poor
Data Processing (N=21)	47%	43%	10%	0%
Dental Hygiene (N=16)	50	44	6	0
Drafting (N=4)	25	75	0	0
Fashion Merchandising (N=15)	87	13	0	0
Hospitality Management (N=12)	50	33	17	0
Marketing and Management (N=17)	76	24	0	0
Nursing (N=30)	17	30	40	13
Secretarial Careers (N=8)	0	88	12	0
Overall	45	37	15	3

Notes.--1. Electrical-Electronics Technology and Law Enforcement do not have approved work experience programs.

2. Thirty-eight students from the above programs either did not participate in the approved work experience or did not have a response recorded for that question.

TABLE 5

STUDENTS' RATINGS OF JCCC CAREER PROGRAMS
1974-1976

Program	Excellent	Good	Adequate	Poor
Data Processing				
1973-74 (N=18)	50%	50%	0%	0%
1974-75 (N=18)	50	44	6	0
1975-76 (N=49)	69	31	0	0
Dental Hygiene				
1973-74 (N=19)	79%	21%	0%	0%
1974-75 (N=15)	47	47	6	0
1975-76 (N-18)	83	17	0	0
Drafting				
1973-74 (N=6)	66%	17%	17%	0%
1974-75 (N=7)	14	86	0	0
1975-76 (N=7)	14	72	14	0
Emergency Medical Technology				
1974-75 (N=20)	85%	15%	0%	0%
1975-76 (N=27)	59	33	4	4
Electrical-Electronics Technology				
1973-74 (N=9)	78%	22%	0%	0%
1974-75 (N=10)	40	40	20	0
1975-76 (N-12)	100	0	0	0
Fashion Merchandising				
1973-74 (N=8)	12%	88%	0%	0%
1974-75 (N-10)	40	60	0	0
1975-76 (N=15)	80	20	0	0
Hospitality Management				
1975-76 (N=12)	83%	17%	0%	0%

TABLE 4

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF FORMER CAREER STUDENTS
1975-1976

Program	Eligible Students	Number Contacted	Number Working			Number Not Working		
			In Program Area	In Related Area	In Unrelated Area	Attending School*	Unemployed	Disabled/ Deceased
Data Processing	62	49**	13 (27%)	31 (63%)	5 (10%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Dental Hygiene	19	18	13 (72%)	2 (11%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (17%)	0 (0%)
Drafting	9	9	2 (22%)	5 (56%)	0 (0%)	1 (11%)	1 (11%)	0 (0%)
Electrical-Electronics Technology	16	12	1 (8%)	7 (59%)	0 (0%)	3 (25%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)
Fashion Merchandising	22	17	10 (59%)	1 (6%)	2 (12%)	3 (17%)	1 (6%)	0 (0%)
Hospitality Management	12	12	9 (75%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (25%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Law Enforcement	21	17	6 (35%)	7 (41%)	0 (0%)	3 (18%)	1 (6%)	0 (0%)
Marketing and Management	21	17	9 (53%)	3 (18%)	0 (0%)	2 (11%)	3 (18%)	0 (0%)
Nursing	37	31	29 (94%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (6%)	0 (0%)
Secretarial Careers	9	9	2 (22%)	6 (67%)	0 (0%)	1 (11%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Overall	228	191	94 (49%)	62 (33%)	7 (4%)	16 (8%)	12 (6%)	0 (0%)

*This category includes only students who were not working and attending school. A number of persons were also working and attending school.

**Of the 13 data processing students who could not be contacted in 1976, four were working out of town in the data processing field and three were Marines stationed overseas.

TABLE 5

STUDENTS' RATINGS OF JCCC CAREER PROGRAMS
1974-1976
(Continued)

Program	Excellent	Good	Adequate	Poor
Law Enforcement				
1973-74 (N=30)	10%	83%	7%	0%
1974-75 (N=13)	31	69	0	0
1975-76 (N=14)	57	43	0	0
Marketing and Management				
1973-74 (N=11)	73%	27%	0%	0%
1974-75 (N=25)	60	40	0	0
1975-76 (N=17)	71	29	0	0
Nursing				
1973-74 (N=29)	66%	31%	3%	0%
1974-75 (N=38)	32	53	13	2
1975-76 (N=30)	23	54	23	0
Secretarial Careers				
1973-74 (N=9)	78%	22%	0%	0%
1974-75 (N=10)	50	30	20	0
1975-76 (N=9)	33	56	11	0
Hearing Impaired				
1973-74 (N=3)	0%	100%	0%	0%
1974-75 (N=5)	20	80	0	0
1975-76 (N=7)	0	100	0	0
All Programs				
1973-74 (N=142)	51%	46%	3%	0%
1974-75 (N=169)	48	45	6	1
1975-76 (N=210)	60	35	5	<1

TABLE 6

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF CAREER STUDENTS FROM ALL PROGRAMS
1973-1976

Employment Status	Year				
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	Overall
Students eligible for Follow-up	194	204	176	228	802
Number contacted	178	201*	156	191**	726
Working in program area	137 (77%)	147 (73%)	98 (63%)	94 (49%)	476 (66%)
Working in area related to program	10 (6%)	22 (11%)	33 (21%)	62 (33%)	127 (17%)
Working in area unrelated to program	12 (7%)	14 (7%)	16 (10%)	7 (4%)	49 (7%)
Not working - Attending school	9 (5%)	12 (6%)	6 (4%)	16 (8%)	43 (6%)
Unemployed	10 (5%)	2 (1%)	3 (2%)	12 (6%)	27 (4%)
Disabled/Deceased or not in labor force	0 (0%)	4 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (< 1%)

*One of the students not contacted in 1974 was in the Armed Forces. Five other students were in the Armed Forces, but they were contacted and determined to to be using their skills on the job.

**Of the 37 students who could not be contacted in 1976, Five were working out of town in their field and four were Marines stationed overseas.

Note.--The two service programs, Emergency Medical Technology and Hearing Impaired Program, are excluded from this table.

TABLE 7

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF DATA PROCESSING STUDENTS
1973-1976

Employment Status	Year				
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	Overall
Students eligible for Follow-up	7	37	27	62	133
Number contacted	6	35*	20	49**	110
Working in program area	5 (83%)	20 (57%)	6 (30%)	13 (27%)	44 (40%)
Working in area related to program	0 (0%)	11 (31%)	10 (50%)	31 (63%)	52 (47%)
Working in area unrelated to program	0 (0%)	2 (6%)	4 (20%)	5 (10%)	11 (10%)
Not working - Attending school	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Unemployed	1 (17%)	2 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (3%)
Disabled/Deceased	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

*One of the students not contacted in 1974 was in the Armed Forces.
Five other students were in the Armed Forces, but they were contacted and determined to be working in data processing.

**Of the 13 students who could not be contacted in 1976, four were working out of town in the data processing field and three were Marines stationed overseas.

TABLE 8

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF DENTAL HYGIENE STUDENTS

1974 - 1976

Employment Status	Year				Overall
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	
Students eligible for Follow-up	-	23	15	19	57
Number contacted	-	23	15	18	56
Working in program area	-	21 (91%)	15 (100%)	13 (72%)	49 (87%)
Working in area related to program	-	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (11%)	2 (4%)
Working in area unrelated to program	-	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Not working - Attending School	-	2 (9%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (4%)
Unemployed	-	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (17%)	3 (5%)
Disabled/Deceased	-	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

Note.--The first dental hygienist class graduated spring 1974.

TABLE 9

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF DRAFTING STUDENTS
1973-1976

Employment Status	Year				
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	Overall
Students eligible for Follow-up	9	9	9	9	36
Number contacted	6	9	9	9	33
Working in program area	5 (83%)	6 (67%)	7 (78%)	2 (22%)	20 (61%)
Working in area related to program	0 (0%)	2 (22%)	0 (0%)	5 (56%)	7 (21%)
Working in area unrelated to program	1 (17%)	0 (0%)	1 (11%)	0 (0%)	2 (6%)
Not working - Attending school	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (11%)	1 (11%)	2 (6%)
Unemployed	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (11%)	1 (3%)
Disabled/Deceased or not in labor force	0 (0%)	1 (11%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)

TABLE 10

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF ELECTRICAL-ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY STUDENTS 1973-1976

Employment Status	Year				
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	Overall
Students eligible for Follow-up	12	13	20	16	61
Number contacted	12	12	11	12	47
Working in program area	8 (67%)	5 (42%)	3 (27%)	1 (8%)	17 (36%)
Working in area related to program	1 (8%)	4 (33%)	4 (37%)	7 (59%)	16 (34%)
Working in area unrelated to program	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (18%)	0 (0%)	2 (4%)
Not working - Attending School	3 (25%)	3 (25%)	1 (9%)	3 (25%)	10 (22%)
Unemployed	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (9%)	1 (8%)	2 (4%)
Disabled/Deceased	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

TABLE 11

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF FASHION MERCHANDISING STUDENTS
1973-1976

Employment Status	Year				Overall
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	
Students eligible for Follow-up	11	18	11	22	62
Number contacted	10	18	11	17	56
Working in program area	7 (70%)	7 (39%)	9 (82%)	10 (59%)	33 (59%)
Working in area related to program	1 (10%)	1 (6%)	0 (0%)	1 (6%)	3 (5%)
Working in area unrelated to program	2 (20%)	6 (33%)	1 (9%)	2 (12%)	11 (20%)
Not working - Attending School	0 (0%)	4 (22%)	1 (9%)	3 (17%)	8 (14%)
Unemployed	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (6%)	1 (2%)
Disabled/Deceased	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

TABLE 12

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT STUDENTS
1973-1976

Employment Status	Year				Overall
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	
Students eligible for Follow-up	62	48	16	21	147
Number contacted	58	48	16	17	139
Working in program area	46 (79%)	41 (86%)	7 (44%)	6 (35%)	100 (72%)
Working in area related to program	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	7 (41%)	9 (6%)
Working in area unrelated to program	5 (9%)	5 (10%)	7 (44%)	0 (0%)	17 (13%)
Not working - Attending school	4 (7%)	0 (0%)	2 (12%)	3 (18%)	9 (6%)
Unemployed	2 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (6%)	3 (2%)
Disabled/Deceased or not in labor force	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)

TABLE 13

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF MARKETING
AND MANAGEMENT STUDENTS
1973-1976

Employment Status	Year				Overall
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	
Students eligible for Follow-up	9	12	26	21	68
Number contacted	7	12	25	17	61
Working in program area	5 (72%)	10 (83%)	13 (52%)	9 (53%)	37 (61%)
Working in area related to program	1 (14%)	0 (0%)	12 (48%)	3 (18%)	16 (26%)
Working in area unrelated to program	1 (14%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)
Not working - Attending school	0 (0%)	2 (17%)	0 (0%)	2 (11%)	4 (6%)
Unemployed	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (18%)	3 (5%)
Disabled/Deceased	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

TABLE 14

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF NURSING STUDENTS

1973-1976

Employment Status	Year				
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	Overall
Students eligible for Follow-up	45	33	41	37	156
Number contacted	42	33	39	31	145
Working in program area	36 (86%)	31 (94%)	35 (90%)	29 (94%)	131 (90%)
Working in area related to program	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (10%)	0 (0%)	4 (3%)
Working in area unrelated to program	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)
Not working - Attending school	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Unemployed	5 (12%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (6%)	7 (5%)
Disabled/Deceased or not in labor force	0 (0%)	2 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (1%)

TABLE 15

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF SECRETARIAL
CAREERS STUDENTS
1973-1976

Employment Status	Year				Overall
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	
Students eligible for Follow-up	39	11	11	9	70
Number contacted	37	11	10	9	67
Working in program area	25 (68%)	6 (55%)	3 (30%)	2 (22%)	36 (54%)
Working in area related to program	6 (16%)	3 (27%)	3 (30%)	6 (67%)	18 (27%)
Working in area unrelated to program	2 (5%)	1 (9%)	1 (10%)	0 (0%)	4 (6%)
Not working - Attending school	3 (8%)	1 (9%)	1 (10%)	1 (11%)	6 (9%)
Unemployed	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	2 (20%)	0 (0%)	3 (4%)
Disabled/Deceased	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

APPENDIX

Survey Instrument

Student's Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____ S.S.# _____

CALL RECORD

Time	Date	# called	Respondent	Call back

Person giving final interview: _____

Notes: _____

_____

BEGIN INTERVIEW

Is this the residence of (Student's Name)?

May I speak to (Student's Name)? (If not available, record day, time, and phone # for call back).

This is (your name) of Johnson County Community College. The College is conducting a follow-up study of students who have been enrolled in our career programs. This is to obtain information required by the State and to more accurately assess the effectiveness of our career programs. May I ask you a few questions?

Let me begin by checking to see if our information is correct.

Your name is (See above)

Your Social Security number is _____

Your address _____

Your home phone _____

CAREER STUDENT FOLLOW-UP

1. What is your age? _____

2. What is your sex? _____

3. Are you currently in the armed services?
   ____ Yes If YES, Active? _____ Reserves? _____
   ____ No

4. Did you enroll at JCCC primarily to
   ____ acquire job entry skills or
   ____ prepare for job advancement

5. Overall, how would you rate the instruction received in the JCCC _____ career program?
   ____ Excellent
   ____ Good
   ____ Adequate
   ____ Poor

6. Overall, how would you rate the approved work experience received while in the JCCC _____ career program?
   ____ Excellent
   ____ Good
   ____ Adequate
   ____ Poor
   ____ Not Applicable to this program
   ____ Did not participate

7. Are you currently employed?
   ____ No If NO, are you seeking employment?
   ____ Yes
   ____ No

   Disabled?
   ____ Yes
   ____ No

   Were you employed at any time since your graduation?
   ____ Yes (If YES, ask remaining portions of section 7 in past tense)
   ____ No (Skip to section 8)

   ____ Yes If YES, what is your job title? _____

   _____

   Who is your employer? _____

   _____
   address City State phone

   Are you employed
   ____ Part time If YES, did you attempt to find full time employment?
   ____ Yes
   ____ No
   ____ Full time If YES, what is your gross salary (before O.T. and taxes)?
   _____ Hourly
   _____ Monthly
   _____ Annually

Did you receive your position through someone at JCCC?
If YES, from whom: _____ Coordinator
_____ Instructor
_____ Other JCCC Staff
_____ No one at JCCC
_____ Did it myself

Would you say that your job is
____ a. the occupation for which you trained?
____ b. an occupation related to your training?
Were you employed in this job prior to enrolling at JCCC?
____ Yes
____ No If NO, did your coursework at JCCC help you obtain the job?
____ Yes
____ No

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Did your coursework at JCCC help you with job advancement?
____ Yes
____ No

Do you feel the program at JCCC can adequately prepare a person for the type of job you are doing?
____ Yes
____ No

____ c. an occupation unrelated to your training?
Do you eventually intend to work in your program area?
____ Yes
____ No

8. Are you currently attending school?
___Yes
____ Full time or
____ Part time
What school are you attending?_____

Are you in a vocational or technical program?
___ Yes
If YES, are you in an area related to your JCCC training?
____ Yes
____ No
___ No
If NO, what is your major field of study?_____
_____

___ No

9. What is the highest grade level you have completed?_____

10. Do you have any questions or comments that you would like to make concerning JCCC?